



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 24, NUMBER 34

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 23, 1955

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

LIVE "DRAGONS" COMING

Two "Komodo dragons," giant lizards found only in Indonesia, will soon be seen by visitors to the Bronx Zoo in New York. Believed to be direct descendants of the ancient dinosaurs, they are 10 feet long with powerful tails and jaws.

SUBWAY IN ARCTIC SNOW

The U. S. Army plans to build a subway under the snow to connect several of our defense posts in Arctic Greenland. Electric trains, using 15 miles of tunnels to be built 25 feet below the surface of the snow, will carry both men and supplies. Work on the subway, which will protect troops from winds and intense cold, is to start this summer.

LEARNING TO DRIVE

Auto driving is now taught in more than 8,700 high schools to over 700,000 students each year. A number of auto insurance companies make a 15 per cent reduction in the prices of their policies for students who satisfactorily complete the courses which emphasize safe driving.

"CLOUD-SEEDING" EXPERIMENT

Federal government scientists are planning a 6-month test to determine whether clouds can be evaporated and rain prevented by the use of silver iodide crystals. It is known that rain can be caused in some cases by "seeding" clouds with a certain amount of crystals. By using larger amounts, the scientists hope to work out a system of preventing rain.

TURKEY GETS ATOMIC AID

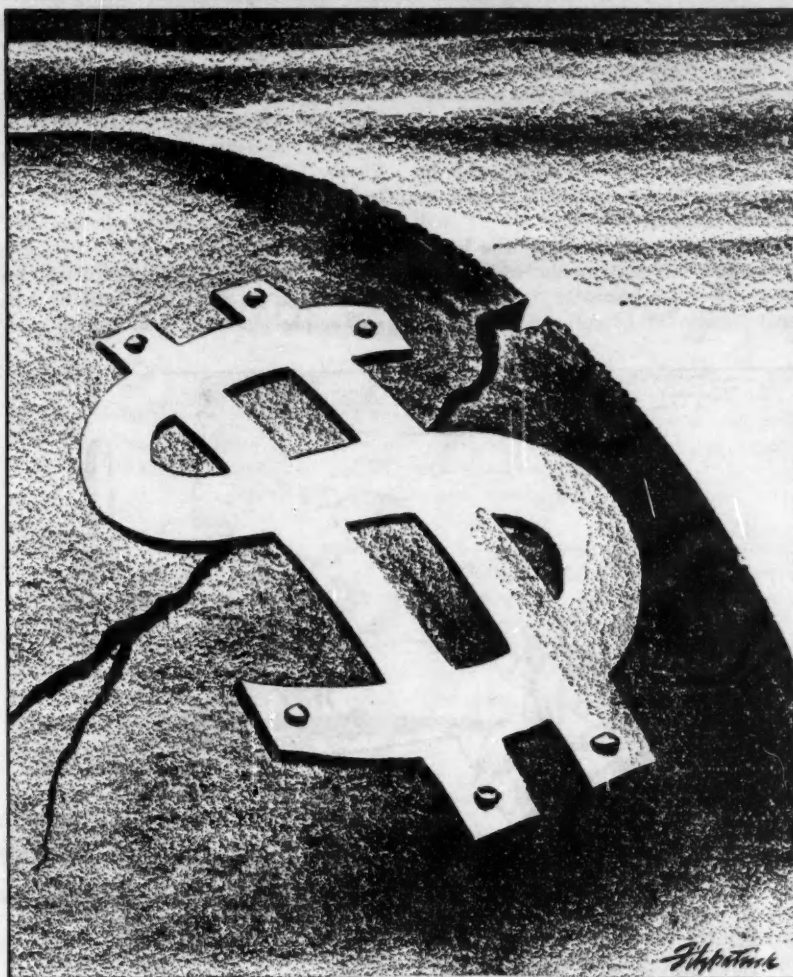
Turkey is the first nation to be accepted in our government's Atoms-for-Peace program. Under the plan, the United States will give a certain amount of uranium to other countries to be used for atomic research along peaceful lines. We shall also provide plans for building atomic furnaces, which can be used to supply energy for running factories.

NEW YORK HARBOR

Floating trash in New York Harbor is causing damage amounting to more than a million dollars a year to ship propellers and hulls. Shipping lines and the Army Engineer Corps, which is responsible for clearing the harbor, are cooperating in the search for a solution to the problem.

VANISHING BALD EAGLE

The bald eagle is in danger of disappearing, according to the National Audubon Society. There may be as few as 2,000 of the birds left. They live mainly in Florida, the Chesapeake Bay region, and around the Great Lakes. While the big birds are protected by law, some still lose their lives to hunters.



CAN AMERICAN DOLLARS, in the form of foreign assistance, keep the world from cracking up or from falling under communist domination?

Our Foreign-Aid Program Is Examined by Congress

Administration Proposes We Spend About 3½ Billion Dollars During Coming Year in Helping Free World

HOW much aid—if any—should we extend to foreign countries during the government's new fiscal (book-keeping) year which begins July 1? Congress is now studying that question, and controversy is already developing over the subject.

President Eisenhower has asked that we spend about 3½ billion dollars during the coming year to help our friends abroad. Most of the funds he is requesting would be used in Asia.

A number of congressmen do not see eye to eye with President Eisenhower on the subject of foreign aid. Some feel that we should reduce it drastically. Certain lawmakers feel that U. S. funds are not being used for the best purposes. A number feel that our aid should be distributed among the nations differently from the way it is at present.

The controversy being stirred up over foreign aid indicates the importance which is attached to this subject today. Twenty years ago the idea of our helping other lands year after year with large sums of money was not even considered. Yet foreign-aid

spending has now come to be a major item in our government's annual budget.

How did we get started in helping other lands?

Our present foreign-aid program had its roots in the military assistance we gave our allies in World War II. We made tanks, planes, guns, and other war materials and shipped them to our friends overseas. During the years of World War II, our aid totaled about 49 billion dollars. It was part of the cost of winning the war.

Why did our aid continue after the war ended?

It soon became apparent that the Soviet Union was trying to get control of as much of the world as was possible. Her immediate goal was western Europe where war devastation, unemployment, and general economic distress created misery which the communists could exploit. There was especial danger that Italy and France would fall to the Reds.

George Marshall, Secretary of State
(Concluded on page 6)

Security Probes and Legal Rights

Should Cross-Examination of Accusers Be Required in All Loyalty Hearings?

ACCORDING to the United States Constitution, nobody in this country can be punished for a crime until after he has been given the chance to defend himself in a fair trial. There are some definitely established principles as to what a "fair trial" includes.

For example, the accused person must be told exactly what charges have been placed against him. He must receive this information well in advance of his trial, so that he and his lawyer will have time to prepare a defense. He must be told who has accused him.

At the trial, the defense attorney must receive opportunity to question and cross-examine any witnesses who testify against the accused. Through such cross-examination, the defense lawyer tries to show—if possible—that these witnesses are mistaken or are not telling the truth.

Nobody in the United States can be imprisoned or otherwise punished for crime until after he has received a chance to defend himself through the use of these court processes. This protection is guaranteed in our federal and state constitutions. The U. S. Supreme Court is often asked to re-examine individual cases and decide whether or not the rights of the accused have in some way been violated. The decision isn't always easy. Sometimes there are complicated and unusual problems involved.

One of the most important cases to come before the Supreme Court during its present session has posed an especially difficult question: What about a government employee who is accused of being a "security risk" and threatened with the loss of his job? To what extent is he covered by the same guarantees which apply to a person accused of actual crime and threatened with imprisonment? Does he have a Constitutional right to face his accusers and cross-examine them?

During recent years, our federal government has been following the theory that the accused employee does not have any such right. But many people argue that this notion runs contrary to the Constitution. So the Supreme Court has been asked to decide. The Court's nine justices may have given their answer by the time this paper reaches its readers.

The issues involved are vital. They merit detailed study, no matter which way the decision goes.

Our government's present security program, under which Uncle Sam seeks to weed out unsafe or disloyal federal employees, is based on an executive order signed by President Eisenhower.
(Concluded on page 2)

"Right to Face Accusers" in Security Cases Debated

(Concluded from page 1)

senhower in the spring of 1953. This order requires each federal department and agency to keep a check on its workers, and to fire any employee whose background and conduct are not "clearly consistent with the interests of national security."

There are many grounds upon which a person can be classed as a security risk. Outright sympathy for communism is one of these, naturally; but there are many others.

A government worker can be fired as a security risk for lesser reasons. Maybe he formerly attended meetings of a club that is now considered subversive. Perhaps, at some time in his life, he has associated with people of questionable reputation. In short, if a federal worker's superiors decide that he is either *disloyal* or *unreliable*, they can have him fired as a security risk.

People working in all sorts of government jobs, secret and non-secret, can be investigated. So can the men and women who work for private firms and institutions that do business with federal agencies. It is estimated that more than 12 million Americans are now subject, because of the jobs they hold, to security investigations of one form or another.

(Not all this probing is done by the federal government. Many state and local administrations now operate security programs of their own, and so do certain large private companies.)

Federal Procedure

In checking on possible security risks among its employees, the federal government now follows rules of procedure drawn up by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. and approved by President Eisenhower. These rules provide, among other things, that a U. S. employee who is accused of being unsafe or disloyal should be fully informed as to the charges against him, and that he should in most cases get an opportunity to face his accusers. But these general principles are *not* set forth as absolute requirements.

If federal investigators think it would be unwise to release certain details of the charges against the accused person, they can keep those details secret. They can also decline to name the accusers. Several years ago the Supreme Court was asked to determine whether such secrecy violates the employee's constitutional rights. But the decision which the Court then handed down was not clear-cut, so the issue remained unsettled.

More recently, in a case involving Dr. John Peters of Yale University, the Court was again asked for a definite decision. Dr. Peters is a medical professor. For several years, beginning in 1947, he served as a part-time medical consultant for the federal government. Eventually, he was accused of taking part in various pro-communist activities.

The U. S. Loyalty Review Board made a study of his case. (This particular agency has now gone out of existence, but it worked under rules and principles similar to those which are still followed.) The board finally declared that there was "reasonable doubt as to Dr. Peters' loyalty to the government of the United States." He was dismissed from his job as a

part-time federal government aide.

Dr. Peters took his case into the courts, and last fall it reached the U. S. Supreme Court. Here, in substance, are the arguments which the doctor's attorneys set forth in his behalf:

"Dr. Peters was accused of disloyalty to the American government, and—after a so-called 'hearing' by the Loyalty Review Board—he was labeled as a security risk and fired. But he was never given a real chance to defend himself.

"In making its decision, the board took note of statements which had been given—apparently to the Federal Bureau of Investigation—by un-

grounds. In the view of the community, the stain is a deep one; indeed, it has become a badge of infamy."

"Suppose Dr. Peters' superiors had studied the testimony given by secret informers, and then had dismissed him without a hearing and without announcing any reason for their action. In that case, Peters would not have had as much reason to complain that he was being unfairly penalized. Removal from a federal job does not, in itself, constitute punishment.

"But it is punishment to be branded as a security risk.

"According to our Constitution, no person can be punished until he has had ample opportunity to defend him-

procedure, the Constitution is speaking of *real criminal trials*—for offenses that are punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death. These rules don't cover investigations and hearings which are conducted to determine whether a person is fit for government employment.

"While it may be true that Dr. Peters was considerably damaged by the action taken against him, there still was no violation of his Constitutional rights. The Constitution certainly does not guarantee anyone a government job. Neither does it protect a person against damage to his reputation when he is accused of wrongdoing.

"If the Supreme Court should give a ruling such as Dr. Peters' attorneys seek, our government would then be seriously handicapped in its efforts to weed out subversive employees. Here is why:

"The FBI and other security agencies depend heavily, in their search for unsafe and disloyal government workers, upon confidential informants who won't talk unless guaranteed that their names will be kept secret. If the government is forced to reveal the names of such people, and even bring them into open hearings where they can be cross-examined, it will no longer be able to get any information from them.

"Necessity"

"It is necessary, even though perhaps unfortunate, that we must rely on such sources of information. By doing so, we can weed out many dangerous subversives who might otherwise retain important jobs in our government. Naturally, every charge that is secretly made against a person is carefully checked before action is taken against him.

"President Eisenhower has been represented as believing that a person should always have the right to face his accusers. However, the Chief Executive does not contend that this right always applies to government employees in security cases. He agrees with the viewpoint that there are occasions when the informant's identity must be kept secret, so as to protect the government's source of future information about security risks.

"He says that holding a government job is a privilege, not a right, and that investigating a person's fitness for such a job is not assassination of the employee's character."

Problems concerning the right of an accused person to face his accusers have attracted much attention in America during recent years. Lately, both sides in the controversy have been hoping for a decisive Supreme Court ruling, one way or the other, in connection with the Peters case.



THE TWIN PROBLEM of loyalty investigations is how to assure security of the nation and also to protect basic rights of individuals

named accusers. Dr. Peters never learned the identity of these informants. His lawyers were not given the chance to cross-examine the accusers and thus try to disprove their stories.

"Names of certain informants against Dr. Peters were kept secret even from the Loyalty Review Board itself. The board made its decision without knowing exactly upon whose testimony it was depending. In effect, the doctor was *punished* without having been given the right to face his accusers.

"The government set up a 'trial' procedure which many people will assume was fair and reliable, even though it wasn't. Then, on the basis of such procedure, it labeled Peters a security risk. He lost his federal job and suffered a loss of prestige. This was severe punishment.

"The Supreme Court has already said, in a previous case: 'There can be no dispute about the consequences visited upon a person excluded from public employment on disloyalty

self. Therefore the Supreme Court should declare that whenever our government holds hearings to determine whether someone is a security risk, it must give the accused person a chance to face and cross-examine his accusers. Otherwise, the honest citizen will be left at the mercy of unscrupulous informers who are willing to give false evidence for spite, or through hope of personal gain.

"President Eisenhower once said: 'In this country, if someone accuses you, he must come up in front. . . . He cannot assassinate you or your character from behind without suffering the penalties an outraged citizenry will inflict.'"

Justice Department attorneys, and other defenders of the system under which our government's security program has been operating, reply to these arguments as follows:

"Our present methods of handling security investigations and hearings do not violate the Constitution. When it sets forth certain rules of trial

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) use doubtful terms; 2. (c) careful; 3. (a) agreed or yielded; 4. (b) small and exclusive group; 5. (d) honesty; 6. (b) fit for cultivation.

Pronunciations

Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng ki-shék
Mikasa—mē-kā-sā
Viet Nam—vē-ēt' nām'

The Story of the Week

Last School Issue

In accordance with our schedule, subscriptions for this school year expire with this issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER. The paper, though, is published during the summer months, and we invite our readers to subscribe to it.

The summer subscription price, in clubs of five or more, is 3½ cents per copy a week, or 40 cents for the summer. For less than five copies, each subscription is 50 cents, payable in advance. The summer period includes the issues of June, July, and the first two weeks of August.

Meanwhile, teachers who have not already placed their tentative classroom orders for next fall may wish to do so. By ordering now, they will automatically and without delay receive their copies of the AMERICAN OBSERVER at the beginning of the next school term, and they may then make any changes in their orders without cost.

We wish all our readers an enjoyable and constructive summer.

Representative Powell

New York's Democratic Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. was the only American to attend last month's Bandung, Indonesia, conference. At the parley, some 29 Asian and African lands met to discuss various global



NEW YORK Representative Adam Powell, Jr.

issues (see April 18 issue of this paper).

Representative Powell went to Bandung as an individual American, not as a U. S. delegate. In fact, the State Department, which felt the meeting might be used by communist representatives as a propaganda sounding board, tried to get Powell to stay away from the Asian-African parley.

Now, many Americans feel that Representative Powell advanced our country's cause at Bandung. His presence there as an American citizen and a Negro, it is widely felt, did much to increase U. S. prestige in Asia. He talked with many officials at the conference, and is reported to have presented the case for democracy and against communism in an eloquent manner.

Powell is one of three Negro members of the U. S. House of Representatives. The others are Democrats Charles Diggs of Michigan, and William Dawson of Illinois. Powell has served on Capitol Hill since New York



EMPEROR HIROHITO'S BROTHER as a teacher in Japan. Prince Mikasa, turning from the ancient ways of royalty in today's democratically governed Japan, lectures on Oriental history at Tokyo Women's College.

City's Harlem elected him Representative in 1944. Before going to Congress, he was the first Negro to serve on the New York City legislative body.

Teen-age Victory

In the May 2 issue of this paper, we told about a California school which took a poll to find out whether teen-agers or adults are better qualified as voters. In the California test, adults scored nearly twice as high as did teen-agers on a questionnaire dealing with public affairs.

After reading our article, the government class of Columbus High School, in Columbus, Georgia, decided to take its own poll. The class made up a list of questions, somewhat similar to those used by the California students, and tested 68 seniors and 68 adult voters from various walks of life. The teen-agers came out on top with a score of 72 per cent correct answers as against 44 for the adults.

The Columbus students commented on the results with these words: "Could it be that since we have the privilege and responsibility of voting here in Georgia, we are more interested in local, state, national, and international affairs than are teen-agers elsewhere?"

Meeting of Big Four

Will events of the coming summer months bring us closer to world peace? Or will they lead to further disappointments and continued global strife? The answers to these questions may depend upon results of the coming Big Four talks among top American, British, French, and Russian leaders.

Last week, it was agreed that President Eisenhower and the heads of the other Big Four powers would meet this summer. As we go to press, the site of the parley has yet to be selected. A step which paved the way for this conference was Russia's willingness, after years of delay, to sign a peace treaty with Austria.

In another "peace" move, Moscow called for global disarmament. The Soviets proposed an arms reduction plan which contains certain good features. However, their plan doesn't provide for strict international supervision of nuclear weapons—a provi-

sion we insist is essential to prevent secret atomic rearmament.

Though western leaders hope for the best in the scheduled talks with Russia, they are keeping their fingers crossed. The Reds have frequently used "peace" proposals and global talks for their own propaganda purposes. The free world hopes that the forthcoming meetings will be more fruitful than other such meetings in the past have been.

Latin Students Meet

Latin students from coast to coast and from Hawaii are planning to go to Cedar Falls, Iowa, next month. There, at the Iowa State Teachers College, the Junior Classical League will hold its second annual get-together on June 26, 27, and 28.

The JCL is a nation-wide organization of local classical clubs in junior and senior high schools.

The group's chief purpose is to encourage young people to take an active interest in the civilization, language, literature, and art of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Its members, which now number over 28,500, reenact incidents of Roman and Greek life, and take part in other activities

whereby they combine study of the classical languages with fun.

Membership in the Junior Classical League is open to any high school student of Latin who is interested in its activities. Additional information can be secured by writing to the American Classical League, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Global Trouble Spots

Though the prospects for world peace are brighter now than they have been for some time, there are still a number of dangerous trouble spots scattered over the globe. They include:

Indochina. Ever since Indochina's Viet Nam was split in two—part communist and part free—last summer, the Reds who control northern Viet Nam have been waiting for a chance to extend their rule over the entire Southeast Asian land.

Within the past few months, internal strife in free southern Viet Nam has strengthened communism's hand there. The Reds already control the lives of 12 million Viet Nameese, as against some 10 million who live in free Viet Nam.

Korea. An uneasy peace prevails in this land where the communists and the forces of the free world fought for about three years to a stalemate. Korea is divided as it was when the fighting stopped in 1953.

The Reds control North Korea's 10 million people. South Korea's 20 million inhabitants live under a democratic government which has a defense pact with us.

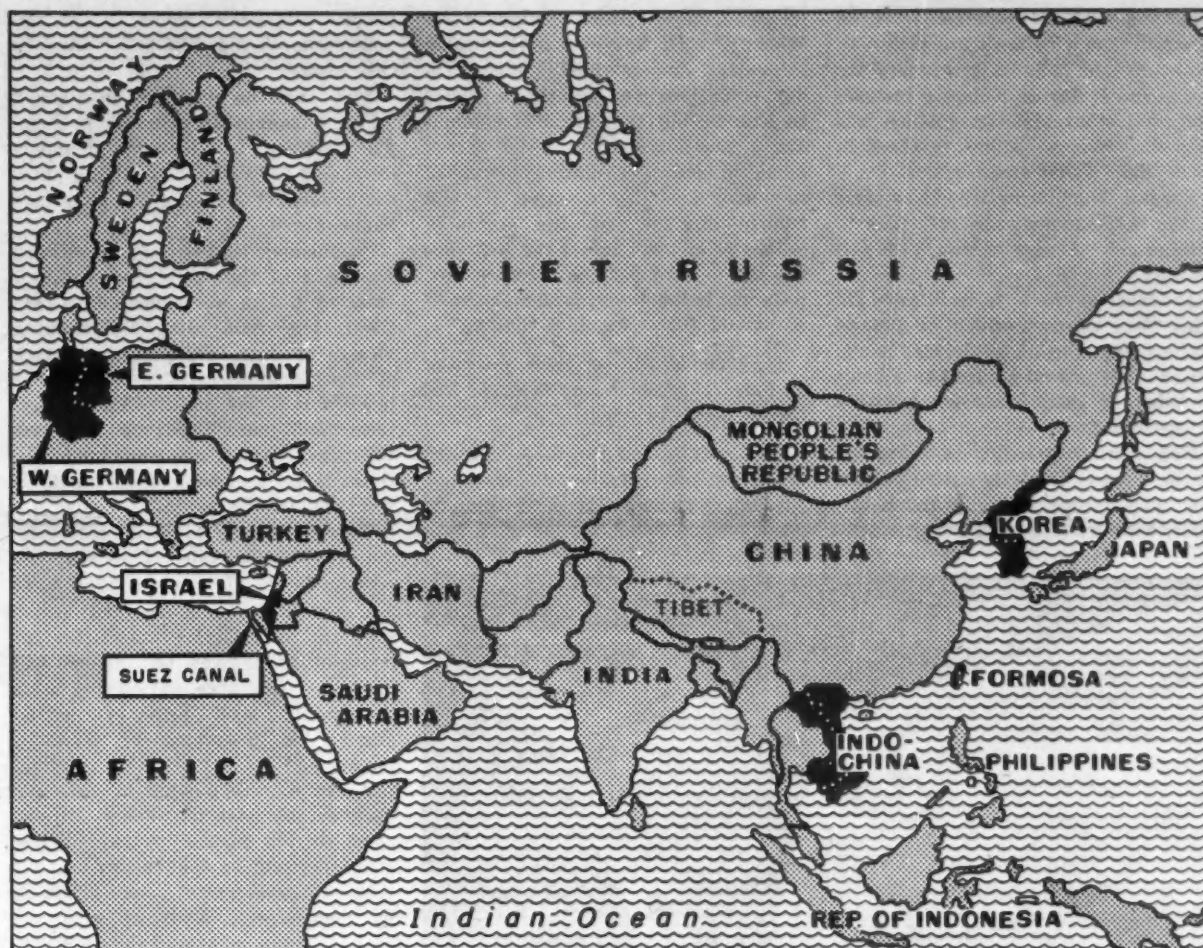
Incidents, such as a fight between our planes and Red craft which took place earlier this month, are frequent occurrences in this tense part of the globe.

Formosa. Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist stronghold and nearby Red China have been pointing guns at each other ever since the communists drove Chiang off the Chinese mainland late in 1949.

Chiang, who governs an island of some 10 million inhabitants, still hopes to return as ruler of China. The Red Chinese threaten to take over Formosa and other Nationalist-held islands.



POSTERS of Prime Minister Anthony Eden were displayed throughout Britain as the Conservative Party campaigned for votes before Thursday's election. Public opinion polls indicated that Conservatives probably would defeat Labor Party opposition by a majority of from 65 to 70 House of Commons seats.



MAJOR TROUBLE spots of the world (in black) include the two German lands, Israel, Indochina, Formosa, and Korea

The western nations are now trying to arrange a truce between the two sides.

Two Germanys. West Germany's 50 million people are now free and their country is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense system. East Germany's 19 million inhabitants are living under the thumb of Soviet Russia. West Germany gained its independence earlier this month. East Germany has been a Russian satellite since the end of World War II.

Many Germans want, above all else, to see their country united once more. The Russians know this and are trying to make a deal for unifying Germany if the West Germans agree to drop out of NATO, which they are not expected to do.

Israel. The tiny Mediterranean land of 2 million people is in the center of a sorely troubled area. Israel and her Arab neighbors have been at swords' points since the Jewish land became an independent country in 1948. The UN is trying to bring about lasting peace in this region.

Congress at Work

Leaders of the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress hope to adjourn by the middle or end of July. To meet that deadline, the lawmakers must act on a long list of proposals now up for consideration. Some of Capitol Hill's unfinished business includes proposals calling for:

1. An extension of the draft law, due to expire June 30, under which young men between 18½ and 26 are called into the service.

2. Increased payments to farmers under Uncle Sam's price-support program.

3. Some 35 billion dollars for this year's defense budget.

4. About 3½ billion dollars for foreign aid.

5. A long-range highway construction program.

Congress has taken action on approximately 40 important measures thus far in 1955. They include the following:

1. Approval of the President's request for authority to use American forces, if necessary, to prevent an invasion of Formosa by Red China.

2. Extension of special taxes on business earnings and on such items as gasoline, autos, and cigarettes.

3. Pay boost for men in uniform who have spent a certain minimum period of time in the service.

4. Pay increases for members of Congress, the Vice President, and justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.

5. Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for another three years. This law grants authority to the President to reduce tariffs on foreign goods entering our country if other nations lower their tariffs on U. S. products.

6. A pay boost for American postal workers.

In addition, the Senate ratified the following international pacts: (1) a defense agreement with Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa; (2) a treaty for re-arming West Germany as a western defense partner and for granting freedom to the former enemy country; and (3) the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in which we unite with seven other nations in the effort to stop aggression in certain areas of the Pacific.

The House voted down statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. Hence, proposals to admit these territories to the Union are not likely to get a hearing again during this session of Congress.

SMILES

Robert Q. Lewis: I saw a play that was so bad the author ran three days longer than the show.

★
"When I have a tough job in my plant and can't find an easy way to do it," says an industrial executive, "I have a lazy man put on it. He'll find an easy way to do it within a few days. Then we adopt his method."

★
Would-be Employer: Have you any references?

Would-be Employee: Sure, here's the letter: "To whom it may concern—John Jones worked for us one week, and we're satisfied."

★
"The colonel seems annoyed about something this morning."

"Perhaps it's because he received a letter marked 'private'."

★
After watching the squabbles that often develop over wills, one can sympathize with the man whose will contained this one sentence:
"Being of sound mind, I spent every cent I had."



"Well, he made his first money since getting out of college. Sold the watch we gave him for graduation."

News Quiz

Security Probes

1. According to the rules which prevail in our courts, what are some of the main characteristics of a "fair trial"?
2. List several reasons which might cause a federal government employee to be labeled as a security risk.
3. About how many Americans are now subject, because of the jobs they hold, to security investigations in one form or another?
4. Who is Dr. John Peters? Describe the circumstances and the procedure under which he lost his job with the federal government.
5. What major issue has the Supreme Court been asked to decide in connection with his case?
6. Outline the arguments that have been set forth by Dr. Peters' attorneys.
7. How have his opponents replied?

Discussion

1. In your opinion, can labeling as a security risk be regarded as punishment within the meaning of our nation's Constitutional rules? Why or why not?
2. Do you or do you not believe that a government worker should always be given the right to cross-examine his accusers when he is threatened with such labeling? Explain your position.

Foreign Aid

1. Trace the beginnings of our foreign-aid program.
2. What steps were carried out under the Marshall Plan?
3. How much assistance have we given to other lands in recent years?
4. Describe the types of aid we are now extending to our friends abroad.
5. What would be done under the program proposed by President Eisenhower?
6. Why is most of our aid now to be directed to Asia?
7. What controversies exist in Congress over foreign aid? Summarize the opposing views.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not favor the foreign-aid program proposed by the President? Explain.
2. How do you feel about our giving economic aid to India and certain other lands who do not side with us consistently? Give reasons for your views.

Miscellaneous

1. Who is Adam Clayton Powell?
2. Did students or adults make the best score in a citizenship test conducted by a high school class in Columbus, Georgia?
3. What is a serious weakness in Russia's latest disarmament proposal?
4. What is the purpose of the Junior Classical League?
5. Briefly describe the problems faced by the following lands: Viet Nam; North and South Korea; East and West Germany; and Israel.
6. Name three measures passed by the 84th Congress. What are some of the bills still awaiting action by the lawmakers?

References

"Should U. S. Aid Other Countries?" by John S. Badeau and Senator George W. Malone of Nevada, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, April 15, 1955. A pro-and-con treatment.

"Recommendations for 1956 Mutual Security Program," *The Department of State Bulletin*, May 2, 1955. Text of President Eisenhower's message to Congress.

Solution to This Week's Puzzle

HORIZONTAL: Minnesota. VERTICAL: 1. Formosa; 2. India; 3. Phoenix; 4. Brownell; 5. Israel; 6. Stassen; 7. Oslo; 8. Britain; 9. Asian.

Overseas Aid

(Concluded from page 1)

in 1947, suggested that we help the free governments of Europe strengthen themselves so that they could survive. Under the program known as the Marshall Plan, we sent machines for factories, tractors for farms, as well as mining equipment, iron, steel, and other materials to western Europe. In the postwar period, our economic aid to Europe totaled some 15 billion dollars. At the same time, we helped to develop the military forces of these nations, so that they could protect themselves against communist aggression.

When the Reds struck in Korea in

other weapons and materials intended to strengthen a nation's armed forces. Economic aid includes machinery for farms and factories, technical instruction, and other assistance which will help the various nations involved to raise their living standards.

Several other terms are used widely in the newspapers when referring to foreign aid. Among them are the following:

Defense support is military aid other than weapons which we give to nations linked to us by defense pacts. An example is coal shipped to France to help her keep her arms industry in operation.

Technical cooperation is aid given in the form of teaching native peoples how to improve their farms, industries, schools, and local governments.

it seems most needed. Right after World War II, Europe was the region in greatest danger of communism. Today conditions are greatly improved in Europe, but the threat of communist aggression and subversion is now acute in Asia. Declining prices of raw materials—for example, tin and rubber—and the mounting burden of military defense against the Reds are making it hard for the free lands of Asia to build sound economies and withstand the communist threat.

How would the program proposed by President Eisenhower meet the Red threat in Asia?

One way would be to strengthen the economies of the Asian lands through a new program of regional development. The free lands of Asia

prove *military* aid. Some, though, oppose *economic* aid. The latter advance this view:

"We shall be wise not to embark on an economic-aid program in Asia. The continent is too vast and underdeveloped for us to raise living standards without spending ourselves into bankruptcy.

"Remember that nations of western Europe had the basis for a sound economy before we undertook to help them, but Asia with its teeming masses of untrained people and lack of machines does not. To build a modern economy in the Asian countries would mean high taxes for years to come for Americans—and even then there is no assurance that the Reds wouldn't take over these lands."

Others strongly favor an economic-aid program for Asia. They say:

"The lands of this vast continent are certain to go communist unless they can raise living standards, for communism thrives on misery and despair. The free nations of Asia desperately need help in getting started on programs of economic progress.

"A reasonable amount of aid from us over the next few years will get them started on the upswing. After that, they will be able to carry on the economic-development program largely by themselves. What we give will save us much money in the long run, for if we permit all Asia to fall to the Reds, we will undoubtedly have to spend a great deal more on our military forces than we are doing at present."

Aid Recipients

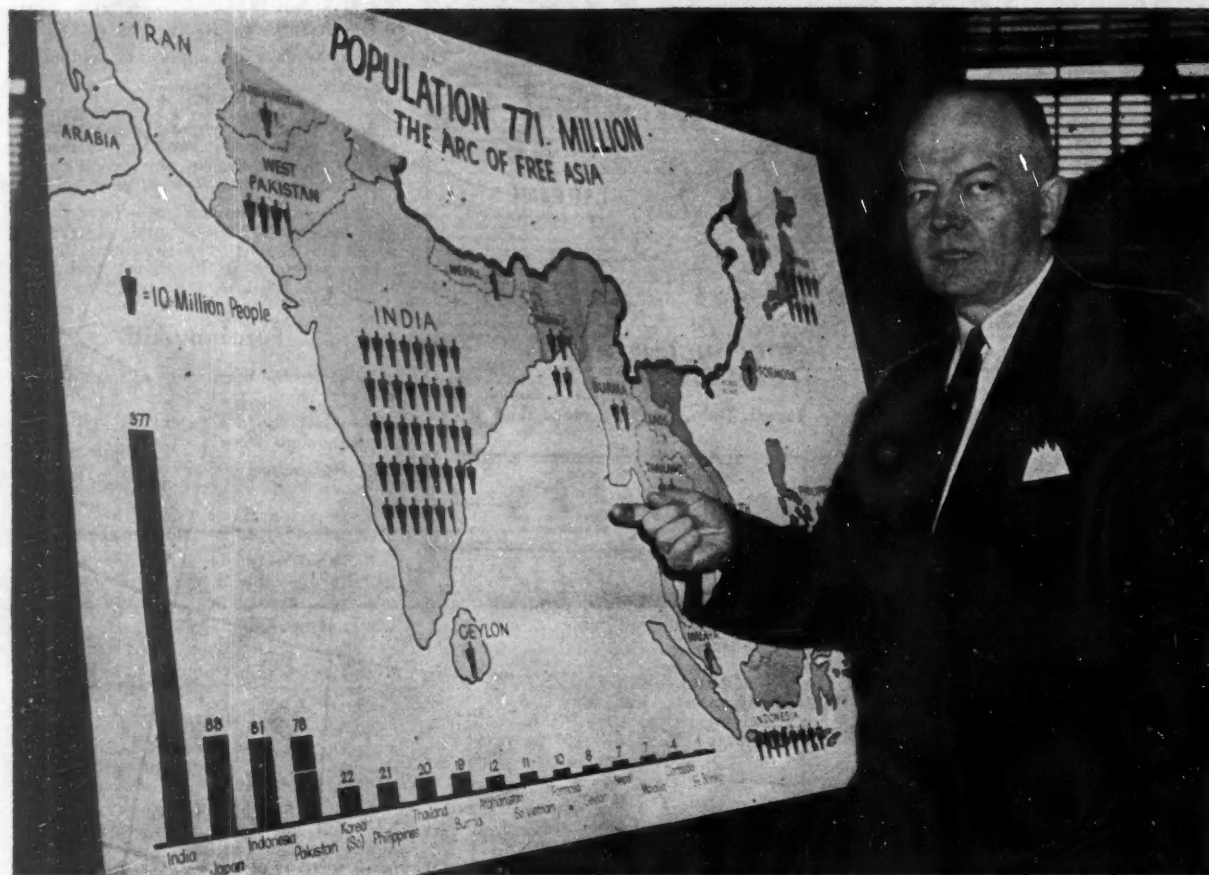
Even among those who favor economic aid, there is disagreement as to which countries shall receive it. Some feel we should not help nations that fail to side wholeheartedly with us in the cold war against communism. These people say:

"We are not being realistic if we continue to aid such lands as India and Indonesia, both of which proclaim that they are neutral in the cold war but have on occasions veered very close to the communist side. How do we know that they won't turn communist after receiving our aid? Certainly any country willing to accept U. S. funds should be grateful enough to oppose communism vigorously."

Others contend that we should not cut off aid to non-communist lands merely because they do not side with us as consistently or vigorously as we would like. These persons say:

"Many Asian lands—India and Indonesia, for example—were only recently colonial areas, and they cannot forget overnight what they felt to be unjust treatment at the hands of their former western rulers. Moreover, these countries are close to Russia and Red China, so they naturally do not want to incur the enmity of their powerful communist neighbors. As the Asian lands grow stronger with our help, we shall gain their confidence. On the other hand, if we cut off aid abruptly, it will only drive them to the Reds."

In addition to these issues, there will also undoubtedly be a controversy over the total sum to be spent on all types of foreign aid. If past experience with such bills is any guide, then the sum requested by the President may be cut. Last year President Eisenhower's request for foreign-assistance funds was cut about 20 per cent by Congress.



HAROLD STASSEN, as Foreign Operations Administrator, uses a map to show population distribution in crowded Asia. He wants Congress to approve a $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollar aid fund, of which two thirds would be allotted to friendly Asian countries.

1950, we turned our attention to that part of the world. In recent years, much of our aid has gone to strengthen the economies and the military forces of non-communist lands in Asia.

How much aid have we sent abroad?

Since World War II, American assistance to other lands has been close to 50 billion dollars. Our total aid to foreign lands since 1940 is about 100 billion dollars—representing approximately \$600 for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Britain is the largest receiver of U. S. aid since World War II. Other countries that stand high on the list are France, West Germany, Italy, and Japan.

A small amount of the foreign aid we have given since 1940 is being repaid—perhaps about 10 per cent. Britain, for example, is paying back a loan of more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ billions. Most of the funds we have sent abroad, though, are not expected to be paid back.

What kinds of aid are we now giving to other lands?

Our aid is of two kinds—military and economic. Military aid consists of guns, tanks, planes, as well as

U. S. experts in the various fields involved are sent abroad to engage in this educational work.

What does President Eisenhower ask for in his new program?

The Eisenhower request for $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars may be broken down as follows: 1.7 billions for direct military aid; 1 billion for defense support; 712 million dollars for economic aid.

Most military aid is intended for our friends in the Far East. These include Korea (452 millions); non-communist states of Indochina (417 millions); and the Chinese Nationalist government on Formosa (99 millions).

About 68 per cent of non-military aid is also intended to go to the Asian lands. Very little economic aid is being requested for the countries of western Europe. They have already received huge sums, and most of them are getting along well. President Eisenhower has asked for substantial sums of money for Latin America and the Middle East.

Why has the emphasis on our aid program changed from Europe to Asia?

Our assistance is directed to where

taking part in the plan would set up an economic organization to originate and carry out development programs. Among the latter would be the stimulation of trade, the improvement of transportation and communication, river development, and the construction of mines and use of other resources.

The project proposed by the President sets aside 200 million dollars for a new fund for Asian Economic Development. This money would be used to make long-term loans on easy terms to the participating countries. Earlier this month, representatives of 13 nations met in India to talk over how they could best make use of funds from the United States.

The U. S. also intends to strengthen military forces in key Asian areas as it has been doing in recent years.

Will Congress approve the aid program?

It is almost certain that some kind of foreign-assistance program will be adopted. How much it may be changed, though, from the administration proposals remains to be seen.

Controversy has already flared up about a number of aspects of the program. Most lawmakers seem to ap-

A Career for Tomorrow -- Looking Ahead

WITHIN the next few weeks, an estimated 1,400,000 high school students will receive their diplomas. Some of them plan to go on to college or other schools for advanced training. Others will look for jobs which they hope will lead to a lifetime career.

Do your plans include college study? If so, you may want to read a new book entitled "Fine's American College Counselor and Guide." Written by *New York Times* education editor, Dr. Benjamin Fine, it is published by Prentice-Hall in New York City and sells for \$4.95.

The book answers such questions as these: Why go to college? How can you select the right school for your needs? How do you go about applying for a scholarship?

Dr. Fine's book also gives a brief summary of the duties and training requirements of a number of professions, and the colleges best equipped to train you in various specialized fields. Finally, the volume includes a list of the nation's accredited colleges and universities and gives some facts about each one.

If you don't plan to go to college, it is well to remember that some additional training beyond high school will pay dividends. A few months in a business college or some courses in a technical school can be helpful in securing employment. You can take such courses in the evening or through correspondence schools if you plan to have a daytime job.

The U. S. Department of Labor points out that "extra training" is one of the best assets a young job-seeker can have. Employers, the gov-

ernment office declares, prefer to hire teen-agers who show enough initiative to strive for additional training in the field of employment they choose.

Your State Director of Vocational Education, with offices in the state capital, can give you a list of nearby technical and business schools.

In more than a hundred skilled crafts, workers can get specialized



A HAPPY high school graduate, one of the many who face the decision of what they want to do in the future

training through formal apprenticeship programs. The programs include on-the-job training, and in many cases, classroom study as well. Write to the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., for information on such programs.

Which are among the vocations that offer the best long-range employment prospects? The Department of Labor

says that the job outlook is particularly bright in the following fields:

Teaching. As we know, there is a nation-wide shortage of trained teachers. There are expected to be more job openings than there are teachers to fill them for many years to come. Salaries in the field are gradually improving.

Engineering and technical workers. Most industries are expected to increase their engineering and technical staffs in the years ahead. The trend toward automation—the use of machines to run other machines—is opening up many new jobs for men and women with technical and mechanical training.

Science. Industrial plants are expected to employ more and more research workers—physicists, chemists, geologists, biologists, and others—to develop new products and make improvements in existing ones.

Business. The retail trades—selling, advertising, merchandising, and a host of others—are expected to provide good job opportunities for many years to come. Though specialized training is helpful in this field, there are many openings for teen-agers who are willing to learn their duties on the job.

You can get lists of publications dealing with various occupational fields, the employment outlook in certain vocations, and other job information from the Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. Your nearby office of the State Employment Service can also give you helpful information about apprenticeship programs and job openings in your area.

Summer Plans

By Walter E. Myer

MANY of you will have a great deal of leisure time during the summer months. Some of you will be able to spend most of your vacation days on recreational activities. Even those who are employed will have certain hours for leisure nearly every day.

Have you considered yet how you are going to make use of this free time? It is very unlikely that you have given the matter much thought. Recreational activities, it is often felt, do not require careful planning. It is quite understandable that this idea is held. Everyone will agree, I think, that leisure time should not require the same intensive effort in planning that school and work activities demand.

Nonetheless, you will benefit by considering in advance the way you will use your spare time. You don't need to plan out your activities in detail, but if you aim at certain general goals, you are likely to have a more enjoyable and rewarding time than if you follow a completely haphazard course shaped only by whims of the moment or by the wishes of your companions.

For example, why not resolve to become as skilled a performer as you possibly can this summer in some outdoor sport? You will be pleasantly surprised to find out how much progress you can make if you apply yourself. Moreover, as your skill increases, you will feel a genuine satisfaction in your accomplishment.

In choosing a sport, one factor to consider is the long-range pleasure to be derived. Baseball, basketball, and other team sports are very enjoyable, but it might be advisable to consider, along with these, some sports in which you can continue to engage for many years—for example, swimming, tennis, golf, badminton, and others of a similar nature.

A second desirable goal this summer would be to cultivate a pastime which you can pursue by yourself at times when you cannot take part in activities with your friends. There is no one more pathetic than the individual who is completely at a loss when forced to occupy himself alone. All of us, at times, are going to be by ourselves, and it will depend upon the interests we have acquired whether, at such periods, we are painfully bored or are able to find self-entertainment.

Collecting, as a pastime, offers fine possibilities. One can spend many pleasant hours alone with a collection of stamps, coins, rocks, or any one of a hundred other items. It is also excellent insurance against being bored when you are by yourself if you develop the habit of reading for pleasure, or of listening to music, or of learning to play some kind of musical instrument.

If you will cultivate activities and interests such as these, you will safeguard yourself against boredom, and your life is almost certain to be more zestful and satisfying than would otherwise be the case.



Walter E. Myer

Historical Backgrounds -- Backward Glance

MANY of you will be graduating soon from high school, and the ceremony will be one that you will long remember. You have worked for 4 years to earn a diploma, and we congratulate you! Can you think back to your freshman year and recall some of the big news events of that period? Just to refresh your memory, as well as the memories of other students who will not graduate this year, we are listing a few of the big stories of the 1951-52 school year.

On September 8, 1951, representatives of the United States and 47 other free nations signed a peace treaty with Japan. That land, which we and our allies defeated in World War II, once again became independent and self-governing. Communist Russia and China did not sign the treaty, but Japan is now negotiating for a peace agreement with those countries.

The Korean War was still being fought in the fall of 1951. Truce talks between United Nations and communist forces had begun in July 1951, but it wasn't until July 1953 that an agreement was reached to end the conflict.

In the field of sports, the New York Yankees won the World Series for the third straight year by defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers in October 1951. The Yanks are making a good try for a comeback this year, in strong competition with the Cleveland Indians who won the 1954 series.

Winston Churchill won elections in

the fall of 1951 and returned to the office of Prime Minister of Britain, which he had held during the 1940-45 World War II years. Churchill retired last month and was succeeded by Anthony Eden. This week, Eden's position is at stake in elections. He and his Conservative Party, however, are expected to win over the Labor Party.

The year 1952 was one of politics. In January, General Dwight Eisenhower, then commanding North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces in Europe, announced that he would accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency. In June, "Ike" returned home from Europe, won the nomination, and went on to defeat the Democratic candidate, Adlai Stevenson, at the polls in November.

On February 6, 1952, King George

VI of Great Britain died. His elder daughter became Queen Elizabeth II at the age of 25. Since then, she and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, have won great esteem from their people for the competent and dignified manner in which they have carried out their duties.

Another European Queen, Juliana of the Netherlands, and her husband visited the United States in April 1952. They were guests of President and Mrs. Truman at the newly decorated White House, and Queen Juliana addressed a joint session of the houses of Congress.

As the school year drew to a close in June 1952, a military project of great importance was well started. On June 14, President Truman laid the keel of the world's first atomic submarine, the *Nautilus*.

The *Nautilus* was completed and began test runs in January of this year. The tests were highly successful, and Navy officials declared that the submarine easily could travel around the world without having to stop at any port. At present, the *Nautilus* is on a six-week cruise, its first really long voyage.

The above are just a few of the news developments that occurred during the 1951-52 school year, when this month's graduating seniors were freshmen. Doubtless you can think of other events. Doing so may help you to recall many local happenings which were important to you during that freshman period.



IN SEPTEMBER 1951, signing of the peace treaty with Japan was a big news event of importance to free nations

American Observer Index

Volume XXIV, Numbers 1-34: September 6, 1954, through May 23, 1955

- Adenauer, Konrad. Sept 27-4
Agriculture, U. S. Oct 25-2; Dec 13-1; Jan 3-2; Feb 14-5; May 9-4
Alaska. Oct 18-4; Mar 21-1; Mar 28-4
Albania. May 16-1, 4
Algeria. Mar 7-1
Ali, Mohammed. Nov 15-1, 4; Apr 18-4
American Federation of Labor. Feb 14-1
Antarctica. Nov 1-5
Arab states. (See also individual countries.) Sept 20-2; Mar 21-1, 5; May 9-1
Arctic area. Nov 29-4
Asia. (See also individual countries.) Sept 6-1, 4; Nov 1-1; Jan 3-1; Feb 21-1, 7; Apr 18-1, 4
Asian-African conference. Jan 17-4; Apr 18-1, 4
Atomic energy. Sept 20-2, 4; Nov 15-4; Feb 28-4; Mar 7-1; Mar 21-4; May 9-5
Attlee, Clement. Apr 4-4
Australia. Feb 21-7
Austria. Apr 18-5; May 2-1, 4
Automation. Jan 10-4; Apr 18-1

Bandung conference. Jan 17-4; Apr 18-1, 4
Bao Dai. Nov 29-3; May 16-5
Belgian Congo. Feb 28-4
Belgium. Sept 13-7
Benson, Ezra Taft. Dec 13-1
Berlin. Apr 18-4
Bevan, Aneurin. Apr 4-4
Bill of Rights. Dec 13-8
Brazil. Sept 13-5; Jan 3-5; Mar 14-5; Apr 25-4
Bricker amendment. May 16-1
Brotherhood Week. Feb 21-7
Budget, U. S. (See also Taxes, U. S.) Oct 4-4; Oct 11-4; Jan 31-1, 4, 8; Feb 7-4
Bulganin, Nikolai. Feb 21-1
Bulgaria. May 16-1, 4
Bush, Vannevar. Nov 29-1; Apr 4-5

Cabinet, President's. Nov 8-4, 7; Apr 4-4
Café, Joao. Sept 13-5
Calendar reform. Jan 31-4
Canada. Mar 28-1, 4
Central America. (See also Latin America.) Jan 31-7; Feb 7-1
Ceylon. Jan 24-7
Chiang Kai-shek. Sept 27-7; Jan 31-1
Chile. Jan 3-5
China. Sept 20-2, 4; Oct 25-5; Dec 6-5; Jan 17-4; Feb 28-1, 4; Apr 25-3, 4
Chou En-lai. Jan 10-5; Feb 28-1, 4; Apr 18-1, 4
Christmas customs. Dec 13-7
Churchill, Winston. Apr 4-4; Apr 18-4
Citizenship. Sept 13-8; Oct 4-5; Nov 1-1; Jan 24-1; Feb 21-4; May 2-4
Civil Air Patrol. Apr 4-5
Civil rights. May 23-1
Civilian defense. Mar 28-1, 4; May 9-4
Coexistence. Sept 6-5; Nov 29-3; Dec 6-1; Dec 13-4; Jan 24-4
Colombo Plan. Sept 20-5; Oct 18-4; Apr 18-1
Commonwealth of Nations. Jan 31-4
Communism. (See also individual countries.) Sept 6-1; Sept 20-1, 5; Oct 18-1; Feb 14-5; Feb 21-1; Apr 25-4; May 16-1, 4
Communist Party, U. S. Sept 20-1
Congress of Industrial Organizations. Feb 14-1
Congress, U. S.:
 Investigations. Sept 13-4; Nov 8-1; Dec 13-5
 Law-making process. Jan 3-1, 2
 Leaders in. Nov 15-4; Jan 3-4
 Legislation. Sept 6-4; Jan 3-1; Jan 17-5; Feb 7-4; Feb 21-4; Mar 28-5; Apr 18-4
 Women in. Oct 4-4
Conservation, U. S. Sept 13-5; Jan 10-1; May 9-4
Constitution, U. S. Sept 13-1; Dec 13-8; Apr 4-5; May 16-1; May 23-1
Cooper, John Sherman. Jan 31-4
Corsi, Edward. Apr 25-4; May 9-1
Costa Rica. Jan 31-7; Feb 7-1
Crime, U. S. Oct 4-4; Feb 7-1, 4, 8; Feb 14-4
Cyprus. Nov 8-4; Jan 10-4; Jan 17-1, 7
Czechoslovakia. May 16-1, 4

Davies, John Paton. Nov 29-3
Debt, national. Feb 7-4
Defense Department, U. S. Jan 17-1; Feb 28-4; Mar 14-4; Mar 28-5
Defense, U. S. Oct 4-4; Oct 25-4; Nov 29-4; Jan 3-2; Jan 17-1; Mar 14-4; Mar 28-1, 4; May 9-4
Democracy. Oct 4-5; Nov 1-1; Nov 29-2; Dec 6-5; Feb 14-5; Feb 21-4; Feb 28-3; May 23-1
Disarmament. Sept 20-2; Apr 4-4
Disloyalty. (See Loyalty program, U. S.)

Dixon-Yates controversy. Oct 11-1; Nov 29-2

Economic conditions, U. S. Oct 11-1; Oct 25-2; Jan 31-5; Apr 18-1; Apr 25-1; May 2-4
Eden, Anthony. Oct 11-4; Apr 4-4; Apr 18-4; Apr 25-1, 4
Education, U. S. Nov 8-1, 8; Jan 24-5; Feb 21-4, 5; Mar 14-1, 8
Egypt. Mar 21-1, 5
Einstein, Albert. Apr 25-1
Eisenhower, Dwight D. Sept 13-4; Nov 29-2; Jan 17-5; May 9-4
Elections, U. S. Sept 6-1, 8; Sept 27-1, 4; Oct 25-1; Nov 1-1; Nov 15-1, 3, 4; Jan 31-5
Elizabeth, Queen Mother. Oct 25-4
El Salvador. Feb 7-1
Estonia. Dec 6-4; May 16-1
European Defense Community. Sept 13-1; Oct 4-6; Oct 25-1

Faure, Edgar. Mar 7-4
Federal Corrupt Practices Act. Sept 27-1
Federal Housing Administration. Oct 25-4
Finland. Apr 25-7
Flanders, Ralph. Dec 13-4
Foreign aid, U. S. Sept 20-4; Oct 4-4; Dec 13-1; Jan 3-1, 2; Apr 25-4; May 2-4; May 9-4; May 16-5; May 23-1
Foreign policy, U. S. (See also individual countries.) Sept 6-1; Sept 13-1; Dec 6-1
Formosa. Sept 20-4; Sept 27-7; Dec 13-4; Jan 31-1; Feb 28-1; Apr 25-3
France. Sept 13-1; Oct 25-1, 7; Feb 14-5
Franco, Francisco. Mar 14-1, 4
French North Africa. Sept 6-6; Feb 14-5; Mar 7-1

George, Walter F. Jan 3-4; May 16-4
Germany, East. Oct 4-6; May 16-1, 4
Germany, West. Sept 13-1; Sept 27-4; Oct 4-1, 5; Oct 11-4; Oct 25-1; Nov 8-4; Jan 10-5; Feb 7-4; Mar 7-5; Mar 14-5; Apr 18-4; May 2-5
Great Britain. Oct 18-5; Jan 10-1; Apr 25-1
Greece. Jan 17-1; May 2-7
Ground Observer Corps. May 9-4
Guatemala. Sept 6-7; Oct 25-4; Jan 3-5; Feb 7-1

Hammarckjold, Dag. Sept 20-4; Oct 18-3; Jan 10-5
Harlan, John Marshall. Nov 29-2
Hatch Act. Sept 27-1
Hawaii. Mar 21-1
Health, U. S. Apr 25-5; May 2-1, 8
Highways, U. S. Feb 28-1
Hiss, Alger. Nov 29-2
Historical Backgrounds:
 Academies, Armed Services. Nov 1-8
 Armed Forces Day. May 16-8
 Bill of Rights. Dec 13-8
 China-U. S. relations. Feb 21-8
 Citizenship Day. Sept 13-8
 Congressional censure. Sept 27-8
 Conservation. Jan 10-8
 Conventions, political. Mar 7-8
 Crime, U. S. Feb 7-8
 Debt, U. S. national. Jan 31-8
 Draft laws, U. S. Jan 17-8
 Education, U. S. Nov 8-8; Mar 14-8
 Elections, mid-term. Sept 6-8
 Historical "ifs." Nov 29-8
 Immigrants, famous. May 9-8
 Immigration, U. S. Dec 6-8
 Industrial progress. Feb 14-8
 Latin America. Apr 4-5
 Medical progress. May 2-8
 Political parties, third. Jan 3-8
 Presidential messages. Jan 24-8
 Presidential terms. Apr 25-8
 Red Cross. Feb 28-8
 Statehood, U. S. Mar 21-8
 Suez Canal. Sept 20-8
 Supreme Court Justices. Oct 4-8
 Thanksgiving Day. Nov 15-8
 Time zones. Apr 18-8
 Toll highways. Oct 25-8
 Trade, U. S. international. Oct 11-8
 United Nations. Oct 18-3
 Weather Bureau. Mar 28-8
 Hobby, Oveta Culp. Sept 13-3
 Ho Chi Minh. Nov 29-3
 Hollister, John. May 16-5
 Honduras. Sept 27-5; Oct 25-4; Feb 7-1
 Hoover Commission. Jan 24-4; Feb 28-5
 Hoover, Herbert. Jan 24-4
 Hoover, J. Edgar. Sept 20-1; Feb 7-4
 Hughes, Roland. Jan 31-4
 Hungary. May 16-1, 4

Immigration, U. S. Apr 25-4; May 9-1, 7
India. Nov 1-1, 5, 7; Nov 15-5; Apr 18-4
Indochina. (See also Viet Nam.) Sept 27-5; Oct 4-4; Oct 25-4; Nov 29-1, 3
Indonesia. Jan 24-1, 4
Iran. Sept 27-1; Mar 21-1, 5
Iraq. Mar 21-1, 5
Israel. Sept 20-2; Mar 21-1, 5; May 9-1, 5
Italy. Feb 14-1, 4, 7

Japan. Feb 21-4; Mar 7-4; Mar 14-5; May 2-5
Jenner, William. Dec 13-4
Jordan. Mar 21-1, 5

Khrushchev, Nikita. Oct 18-4; Feb 21-1
Knowland, William. Dec 6-1; Jan 3-4
Korea. Sept 6-4; Sept 20-2; Dec 13-5

Labor and employment, U. S. Jan 10-4; Jan 31-5; Feb 14-1; Apr 18-1; Apr 25-1
Ladejinsky, Wolf. Jan 10-4; Jan 17-5
Land reform. Oct 25-5
Latin America. (See also individual countries.) Sept 13-4; Nov 15-4; Dec 13-1; Jan 3-5; Jan 24-4, 5; Jan 31-7; Feb 7-1; Mar 14-5; Special issue, Apr 4
Latvia. Dec 6-4; May 16-1
Lebanon. Mar 21-1
Lewis, John L. Feb 14-1
Lithuania. Dec 6-4; May 16-1
Living standards, U. S. Apr 18-1; Apr 25-1; May 16-4
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr. Sept 20-4; Oct 18-3
Lodge, John Davis. Jan 17-4
Loyalty program, U. S. Oct 25-3, 5; Nov 1-4; Nov 29-1, 3; Jan 10-4; Jan 24-5; Feb 21-4; May 23-1
Luce, Clare Boothe. Jan 17-4
Luxembourg. Sept 13-7

Macmillan, Harold. Apr 25-4
Malenkov, Georgi. Oct 18-1, 4; Feb 21-1
Malik, Jacob. Dec 6-4
Mao Tse-tung. Feb 28-1, 4
Matusow, Harvey. Feb 21-4
McCarthy, Joseph. Sept 13-4; Oct 11-4; Nov 8-1; Dec 13-5
Meany, George. Feb 14-1
Mendes-France, Pierre. Sept 6-4; Oct 25-1; Nov 15-5; Feb 14-5
Middle East. (See also individual countries.) Sept 6-6; Mar 21-1, 5; May 9-1
Military training, U. S. Oct 4-5; Jan 17-1; Mar 14-4
Mitchell, James. Feb 14-2, 4
Molotov, Vyacheslav. Oct 18-4
Morocco (French). Sept 20-7; Mar 7-1
Morse, Wayne. Dec 6-4

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Nov 1-1, 5; Nov 15-5; Dec 6-4; Apr 18-1, 4
Nepal. Mar 28-4
Netherlands. Sept 13-7
News highlights, 1954-55. Sept 6-4; Jan 3-4
New Zealand. Feb 21-7
Ngo Dinh Diem. Nov 29-3; May 16-5
Nicaragua. Jan 31-7; Feb 7-1
Nobel Prizes. Dec 6-4
North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Sept 6-6; Sept 13-1; Oct 11-4; Oct 25-1; Nov 8-4; Dec 13-4; Jan 10-5; May 2-5
Norway. May 16-7

Oil resources, U. S. Jan 10-1; Jan 24-4
Oppenheimer, J. Robert. Nov 29-1
Organization of American States. (See also Latin America.) Feb 14-4; Special issue, Apr 4

Pahlevi, Mohammed Riza. Sept 27-1
Pakistan. Nov 15-1, 4; Feb 21-7
Panama. Jan 17-4; Feb 7-1
Pan American Day. Special issue, Apr 4
Pan American Union. (See Organization of American States.)
Parliamentary system. Apr 25-1
Peiping. Jan 17-4
Peress, Irving. Jan 24-5
Pescadores Islands. Dec 13-4
Peters, John. May 23-1
Peterson, Val. Mar 28-4
Philippine Republic. Feb 21-7
Pibul Songgram. Feb 21-5; May 2-4
Poland. May 16-1, 4
Poliomyelitis. Apr 25-5; May 2-1
Political parties, U. S. Sept 6-1; Sept 20-4; Sept 27-1, 5; Oct 25-1; Nov 15-1, 3, 4; Jan 3-2; Jan 31-5; Feb 28-5; Mar 7-8; Mar 28-5; Apr 25-5
Powell, Adam Clayton. May 23-4
Power controversy, U. S. Oct 11-1, 7; Oct 25-2; Nov 29-2
Prisoners, war. Dec 6-5; Jan 10-5

Quemoy. Sept 27-7; Apr 25-3

Raab, Julius. May 2-1, 4
Radio Free Europe. Feb 28-5; May 16-1
Refugee Relief Act. May 9-1
Resources, U. S. Oct 11-1, 7; Jan 10-1, 8
Reuther, Walter. Feb 14-1
Rockefeller, Nelson. Jan 10-4
Romania. May 16-1, 4

Romulo, Carlos. Apr 18-5
Russia. Oct 18-1, 4; Oct 25-5; Feb 21-1

Saar. Oct 4-5; Nov 1-4; Nov 29-2; Mar 21-4
Safety education. Sept 6-4; Dec 13-4; Feb 14-4; May 16-6
St. Laurent, Louis. Mar 28-4
St. Lawrence Seaway. Oct 18-5
Salaries, U. S. government. Jan 3-5; Jan 24-5; Mar 14-5; Mar 28-5
Salk, Jonas. Apr 25-5; May 2-1
Satellites, Russian. Dec 6-4; May 16-1, 4
Saudi Arabia. Mar 21-1
Scelba, Mario. Feb 14-1, 4
Security risks. (See Loyalty program, U. S.)
Sharet, Moshe. Mar 21-5; May 9-1, 5
Smith, Margaret Chase. Mar 14-4
Social Security, U. S. Sept 13-1, 3
Soekarno. Jan 24-1, 4
Soo Canals. May 9-4
South Africa, Union of. Sept 20-3; Dec 13-4
Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Sept 20-5; Sept 27-4; Oct 4-4; Feb 21-1, 7; Mar 14-4; May 16-4
Spain. Mar 14-1, 4
Stassen, Harold. Apr 4-4
Stock market. Mar 21-4; Mar 28-4
Strydom, Johannes. Dec 13-4
Supreme Court, U. S. Oct 4-1, 3, 8; Nov 1-4; Nov 29-2; Feb 14-4
Sweden. Mar 28-7
Syria. Mar 21-1, 5

Tariffs, U. S. Oct 11-1, 8
Taxes, U. S. Oct 25-2; Jan 3-2; Jan 10-4; Jan 31-1; Feb 7-4; Mar 7-4
Television. Sept 13-4; Nov 8-4; Jan 31-5; May 16-4
Tennessee Valley Authority. Oct 11-1, 7
Thailand. Feb 21-7
Thurmond, Strom. Jan 17-4
Tito, Marshal. Dec 6-1
Trade, international. Oct 11-1, 8; Dec 13-1; Jan 10-4; Apr 4-3; Apr 25-5
Trieste. Oct 18-4
Tubman, William. Oct 18-5
Tunisia. Mar 7-1
Turkey. Mar 21-1, 5

United Nations. Sept 6-5; Sept 20-1, 4; Special issue, Oct 18; Nov 8-5; Jan 10-4; May 9-4

Van Kleffens, Eelco N. Oct 4-4; Oct 18-3
Veterans' benefits, U. S. Jan 24-4; Feb 28-5
Veterans' Day. Nov 8-4
Viet Nam. Sept 6-1, 4; Oct 4-4; Nov 1-4; Nov 8-5; Nov 29-1, 3; Feb 21-5; May 2-5; May 9-5; May 16-5
Vishinsky, Andrei. Oct 18-3; Dec 6-4
Vocational articles:
 Accountant. Sept 6-8
 Announcer, radio or TV. Feb 21-8
 Architect. Sept 13-8
 Baker. Dec 13-8
 Buyer. Feb 14-8
 Carpenter. Sept 27-8
 Chemist. Sept 20-8
 Construction machines operator. May 2-8
 Driver, bus or truck. Feb 28-8
 Electronics engineer. Apr 18-8
 Engineer. Jan 31-8
 Engineer, radio and TV. May 9-8
 Florist. Jan 3-8
 Foreign Service. Mar 28-8
 Hostess, air or rail. Nov 29-8
 Industrial designer. Jan 24-8
 Lawyer. Apr 25-8
 Librarian. Oct 18-8
 Linguist. May 16-8
 Office machines operator. Jan 17-8
 Optometrist. Feb 7-8
 Pharmacist. Oct 4-8
 Police officer. Mar 7-8
 Recreation work. Nov 15-8
 Religious work. Apr 4-8
 Scholarships. Oct 11-8
 Service station attendant. Oct 25-8
 Social worker. Jan 10-8
 Summer jobs. Mar 21-8
 Teacher. Nov 8-8
 Travel agent. Mar 14-8
 Vocational guidance. Nov 1-8
 Vocational information. Dec 6-8; May 23-7
Voice of Democracy contest. Feb 28-3, 4
Voting age, U. S. Jan 24-1; May 2-4

Washington, D. C. Mar 7-5; Mar 21-4
Watkins committee. Sept 13-4; Oct 11-4; Nov 8-1; Dec 13-5

Yalta papers. Mar 28-4
Yugoslavia. Dec 6-1

Zahedi, Fazlollah. Sept 27-1
Zhukov, Georgi. Oct 18-4